

## SAYS STAGE WAS SET IN EFFORT TO GET DIVORCE

Mrs. Edith LeBaron Of Mesa In Suit To Modify Divorce Decree Tells Story Of Alleged Fraud And Deception

Alleging fraud, deception, coercion, intimidation in securing a divorce by her husband, and that the stage was set and careful preparations made to trump up apparent evidence upon which the divorce was obtained, Edith V. LeBaron of Mesa has brought action in the superior court to modify the decree obtained by her husband August 10, 1918, in so far as it pertains to her property rights, care and custody of her three children, and her right to alimony and support.

Affidavits supporting the allegations of Edith LeBaron are sworn to by Mr. and Mrs. McLeods, who claim to have been in the employ of a Phoenix attorney acting for Edwin LeBaron, the husband, as well as affidavits from the police maroon of Los Angeles.

Following is the story of alleged fraud, deception, coercion and intimidation as told in the court action by Edith LeBaron:

Mrs. LeBaron, the mother of three children, in her complaint states that early in 1918 she took up a residence in Los Angeles while her husband was in the service of his country in an army cantonment at Atlanta, Ga.

The McLeods appear while residing there, she claims, a Mrs. McLeod, as well as a Mr. McLeod, was employed by a Phoenix attorney, at the direction of her husband, to secure evidence against her on which he could bring an action for divorce. A previous employment of detectives for the same purpose failed of result, the attorney alleged to have told the McLeods at the time of employing them, and stated that all funds needed to secure the evidence would be furnished them.

Further claim is set forth in the complaint that early in May Mrs. McLeod, posing as a seller of thrift stamps, appeared at the home of Mrs. LeBaron in Los Angeles; that she secured fatigue and was admitted to the LeBaron home, where she was given tea and water. This treatment, Mrs. LeBaron claims, caused Mrs. McLeod to express her appreciation, and, continuing the conversation, aroused a desire to become more intimately acquainted.

The acquaintanceship grew, Mrs. LeBaron states in her complaint, and finally Mrs. McLeod introduced a man, purporting to be her husband. The three continued to visit back and forth, first at the home of Mrs. LeBaron and then at the McLeods' home, until they became so intimately acquainted that seldom a day passed without visits from one home to the other.

Suggest a Fourth Having become intimately acquainted, the McLeods then suggested that Mrs. LeBaron have a male caller, to make the social gatherings complete, two couples being better than an odd person, they argued. After considerable persuasion, Mrs. LeBaron stated that she did not know anyone in Los Angeles, but knew of an old friend named Boucek, then in a training camp at Palo Alto. After urging the complaint says, she wrote to him inviting him to spend July 4 at Los Angeles. Replying, Boucek stated that he gladly accepted the invitation, but that his meager pay would not permit. Funds for Boucek's trip to Los Angeles were thereupon furnished by Mr. and Mrs. McLeods, who gave it to Mrs.

LeBaron, the complaint set forth, and she forwarded it to Palo Alto. Boucek arrived in Los Angeles about July 3, the complaint says, and secured an apartment downtown. During his brief stay, Mr. and Mrs. McLeods and Mrs. LeBaron and Boucek were frequently in company, and on the night of the fifth the four enjoyed a theater party, after which they returned to Boucek's apartments.

After a short visit, the complaint recites, Mr. McLeods excused himself on the pretext of getting something to eat. Another short time elapsed, and Mrs. McLeods also excused herself on the same pretext. After Mrs. LeBaron and Boucek had been left alone in the apartment, the police raided the same and took the pair into custody. Mr. and Mrs. McLeods directing the raid, the complaint claims.

Mrs. LeBaron was held by Los Angeles police for a period of four days, when she was released, she states. All of these things were unknown to her at the time and later, when her husband brought action for divorce on the grounds of cruelty, Mrs. LeBaron claims in her complaint, asking a modification of the decree. For this reason, she did not contest the action in the superior court here, preferring to accept the court's decision rather than to air the Los Angeles episode and bring disgrace upon herself, her children and her friends and relatives.

Outstripping all the high school cadet companies in the state for enthusiasm and fine showing, according to the adjutant general, the Holbrook boys are fully uniformed, perfectly drilled, and in his opinion they are "some shooters." He offers no explanation to account for the wonderful ability of the desperate dare-devil demons of Holbrook, but he insists that they shoot the hol in Holbrook, and he asserts the belief that no other high school is going to show much interest in their challenge. The Holbrook sure shootin' skeeters say they will extend their challenge outside the state if necessary, but that they really would like to get acquainted.

Holbrook is said to be in a sort of a shooting country, containing 15,000 Indians and an equal number of whites, mountains and cattle and sage brush, ancient ruins, modern roads, and incidentally some of the finest schools in the state.

The adjutant general is just returned from an inspection trip among the high schools and is going out again probably on Sunday night to inspect some more at Morenci, Douglas, Nogales, and Tucson. He reports good showings by the Winslow, Jerome and Prescott high schools.

OVERLAND HIGHWAY NOT YET SELECTED Mayor J. G. Keating of Florence, who was in the city yesterday, stated that contrary to a report which has been in circulation, the Bankhead National Highway association had not yet located the overland route through Arizona to the coast. Mr. Keating is one of the directors of the association for this state. The proposed route, Hon. Fred Sutter of Bisbee, the vice president for Arizona is Dr. M. A. Baker of Tucson.

Mr. Keating said that he had recently received an official notice of a meeting of the directors of the association at Birmingham, Alabama, for the purpose of making a location of the overland route from El Paso to the coast, the meeting to be held on February 5. At a recent meeting of the Florence chamber of commerce Mr. Keating was directed to proceed to Birmingham to represent that city.

## CHURCH FEDERATION LAUDS EFFORTS TO STOP PRIZE FIGHT

Commending the stand of Governor Stevens of California in his opposition to holding the Dempsey-Carpenter fight at Tia Juana, the Phoenix Church Federation yesterday sent a telegram to the governor as follows:

Phoenix, January 15, 1920. To Governor W. D. Stephens, Sacramento, California. At the regular meeting of the Phoenix Church Federation today, motion was made and unanimously carried authorizing secretary to send you wire commending your patriotic and high moral stand relative to proposed Dempsey-Carpenter fight to be held across the line in Old Mexico. We feel sure that we represent the vast majority of our good citizens in this sentiment and trust that you may be successful in preventing the proposed fight.

E. D. RALEY, Secretary. About 60 members were present when the meeting was called to order yesterday at 12:30 o'clock at the Y. M. C. A. Dr. Wilkinson was in the chair and made a brief statement concerning the interests of the Church federation, urging those present to take a more active interest and help increase the attendance. A motion was made and carried to the effect that the federation offer its assistance as far as practical to the Rotary club in its effort to survey the city of Phoenix in the interests of the boys and young men.

In a few words the chairman introduced Dr. von Kleinsmid. Dr. von Kleinsmid took for his subject ideal church for the community. His address was a clear and earnest appeal to all present to put aside non-essential sectarian interest in denominational life and strive to make the church take its place in the world in such a practical and vital way that it would supply all the needs of the community.

He asked two questions: "Do we believe that there is a need, at the present time, of an organization that will supply the needs of the masses?" "Do we believe that the Christian church as it is organized and functions at the present time is meeting this need?"

"Sectarianism has always been in the way of honest men seeking health. Denominationalism has always stood in the way of progress in the mind of the masses by insisting upon the superficial in religion."

"The community has many problems the church should be in a position to take the leadership in solving the community problem. Sectarianism has stood in the way. There has been too much of a distinction between the sacred and the secular. In every community, practically the same group of men and women who support the church support all good things in the community. Church property is only used a very small percentage of the time."

## BARGAINING FOR PACT AGREEMENT

(Continued From Page One)

stated that the Nebraska senator would be in charge of the treaty on the democratic side. After his conference with senators, Mr. Bryan, in a talk with newspaper men, emphasized his belief that a large majority of the American people desire immediate ratification. Prompt action, he said, would accomplish these two results.

"First, it would take the question out of politics and permit both parties to turn their attention to very important domestic issues. Second, an agreement would permit ratification by a large majority than in any other way, and that would give the greatest possible impetus to our action and influence abroad."

Would Withdraw as Last Resort His previously expressed suggestion that the democrats of the senate withhold their votes and let the republicans ratify the treaty with their reservations. Mr. Bryan said, should only be a last resort if compromise negotiations failed.

"An appeal could be made to the country," he continued, "to reverse, in

## Jubilee Celebration Tonight To Inaugurate First Saloonless Year

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Inauguration of the nation's first saloonless year will be celebrated widely tomorrow night in Washington. National reform associations, in jubilee conventions here, will hold numerous meetings throughout the day and will watch the advent of constitutional provisions, if it is possible, at 12:01 a. m. Saturday with a dinner at which officers of the associations will tell of the progress of reform work. Attorney General Palmer will be a speaker.

A lighter side to the watch night celebrations will be portrayed at the National Press club, with the chief feature of the evening a skit, written and produced by Washington correspondents, entitled "Water, Water, Everywhere."

Prohibition Commissioner Kramer has virtually completed the organization, scattered throughout every state, which will enforce constitutional prohibition. He and Commissioner Roper of the internal revenue bureau, charged with carrying out the law, have appealed to all law abiding citizens to support this change in the basic law of the nation, expressing confidence that co-operation will be received from them and from state and municipal authorities.

the league of nations, any action taken by the senate and to authorize restoration of any provisions struck out. And, in my opinion, the democratic party could make a much more successful fight before the people for authority to restore than it can for authority to retain provision if it not share responsibility with the republicans for 14 months' delay.

"I believe we can put the republican party on the defensive by proposing an immediate compromise. If compromise is possible, and second, by throwing the responsibility on the republicans for immediate action if compromise is impossible."

Asked whether he believed the president would approve a compromise set of reservations, Mr. Bryan answered: "I do not know that anybody is authorized to say what the president will accept, and I don't think it is fair to ask in advance what he will accept or for him to suggest changes that would put him where he might be accused of a breach of faith."

## SOVIET SUCCESS THREATENS ALLIES

(Continued From Page One)

In Europe are "purely speculation" as to details, but not as to results, General Bliss said. It was the "growing opinion" of military experts, he added, that Russian soviet armies would turn toward the west where they would outnumber the Polish forces, their only barrier.

General Bliss said that in granting loans, the United States should consider the way of the allies that they provide the Poles with military supplies. It was at this point Secretary Baker told the committee that the allies and the United States were planning to furnish arms to the Poles. Such action was favored by the United States government, he said, and to furnish food relief in Poland would be "protecting civilization" rather than following out "a humanitarian impulse."

## IRISH PLAY IS GIVEN HEARTY RECEPTION AT ELKS' THEATER

"Murphy" proved a better name than "Montague" in the Del S. Lawrence production of "Where the River Flows," which was given a hearty reception last night, and all attending found a little bit of Irish deep down in their hearts.

Laughter and seriousness were equally divided throughout the play, and to say that the production was good would be an injustice to the actors, for all present felt every emotion the author meant to produce, which is in itself proof as to the ability of the Lawrence company.

Peggie O'Moore, an Irish lassie, played by Velma Stock, was indeed the life of the play. Peggy was fresh from Ireland, and to her a "Murphy" or "Hogan" was the best of friends. She was a man eater to the extreme, and her manner in which Peggy lived up to her family traditions constituted the backbone of one of the liveliest plays produced in Phoenix this season.

## GIGANTIC POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATIONS BILL PASSES LOWER HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The house today passed the appropriation bill providing \$460,973,848 for maintenance of the postoffice department in 1921. The bill, the largest in the department's history, was \$75,783,900 greater than the original estimate to provide for increases in salaries.

Provisions for continuing the existing airplane mail service after July 1 and for its extension were eliminated from the bill on a point of order by Representative Tinecher, republican, Kansas, who held operation of such service permanently was unwarranted by law. The item carried \$550,500 for purchase of airplanes and the extension of aerial mail routes through the south and to Alaska. Supporters of the aerial mail look to the senate to restore the provisions.

Appropriations for experiments in operation of motor vehicle truck routes and country motor express routes also were eliminated, members arguing that existing methods of mail delivery were adequate.

Extraordinary increases in prices of supplies and the rapid increase in the volume of business necessitated such a large general appropriation, Chairman Steenerson, Minnesota, of the postoffice committee, said.

Saves Ma Work and Saves Dad Money —says Bobby Makes em both good natured when I eat

Post Toasties

## RED DOCTRINES SPREAD THROUGH MEXICO AS FIRE

Traveling Salesman Offers Testimony To Show Radical Leaning Of Carranza — Withdrawal Of American Support Of Carranza Would Cause His Rapid Downfall

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 15.—Propagandists of bolshevism have spread their doctrine of radicalism from Sonora to the Gulf of Tehuantepec within a year, the senate subcommittee investigating the Mexican situation was told today by an American traveling salesman. The witness was heard in executive session in order that he might be guarded to that extent against possible reprisals by Mexicans. He begged that his name not be used because he expects to return to Mexico.

Carranza, when forced to choose between two small armies in the south, one led by the federal commander and the other known as the bolshevik force, declared in favor of the latter, he asserted the committee. Striking laboring men in other districts, he said, were frank in their declaration of adherence to the radical cause, and almost everywhere he went he found undisguised evidence of the success of the extremist agitators.

Consuls Are Deaf "I have told the American consuls in Mexico about the conditions," he testified, "but I could always note that they were averse to hearing the facts, and especially where it reflected unfavorably upon the Mexican government. They would rather converse with some fellow who knew nothing about Mexican conditions."

After commenting that "Mr. Wilson seemed to be hypnotized by Mr. Carranza," he added:

"If the American government should cease to support Carranza, he would not last 30 days. The merchants and business men of Mexico want law and order, but they cannot hope for such while the bolsheviks are upheld by the American government."

Matthew Warner, a veteran of the civil war, gave the history of the Atascadero colony, which he founded during the rule of Porfirio Diaz near Tampico. It was peopled by farmers from Nebraska, Illinois, Iowa and Texas. A German and one American family remain on the property. His account included references to the murder of a Burt and the serious injury of his father by Mexicans. It was on that property that the daughters of Matthew Gault were attacked by Mexicans, who first roped their father in such a position he might witness their acts.

As an indication of the openness with which bolshevism is taught in Mexico, the witness told of a method employed in Guaymas, Sonora, when he was there just a year ago. A man was making a speech in one of the public parks.

Sings Bolshevik Hymn "The man got upon a bench and sang to attract the crowd," the witness said. It was the hymn of the bolshevik. When the crowd became larger he continued his speech and then he repeated the song.

"He had copies of the song printed in a pamphlet which he distributed. Returning to the bench he again sang, this time the crowd joining in the song. The next evening the same man spoke in the theater on 'The Doctrine of Bolshevism.'"

Three months ago, according to his testimony, he was in Orizaba, south of Mexico City, at the time a strike was in effect. He attended meetings of the strikers and listened to speeches by radical agitators and to the crowds crying "vivas" for the bolshevik and for Russia.

It was in August of 1919 he said that Carranza upheld the militant radicals in Tabasco. A Mr. Green, who he witnessed said, was a descendant of an American, had declared himself elected governor. He asserted Green was not the choice of the people, but Green had the local army and retained his power until the appearance of a federal force commanded by General Bertani who after listening to the complaints of merchants and land owners who alleged reprisals by Green, overpowered the local army.

Red Restored to Power "Green's troops were called the 'reds' and the 'bolsheviks' by the people in that state," said the witness. "It seems Bertani made a mistake in disarming these troops," he added, because Carranza called him to account for it and brought him to Mexico City. Carranza lectured him and restored Green to power with an army to support him against the will of the people. Ever since that time, however, Tabasco has had two governors—one the people want and one that Carranza wants."

Dramatic accounts of their experiences were given the committee by Mrs. Mary Wright, Mrs. James A. Willis and Mrs. Joseph C. Bailey. The husband of Mrs. Willis disappeared while trying to get her out of the country. It is assumed by her he is dead. The husband of Mrs. Wright died as a result of hardships endured in Mexico. Mrs. Wright told the committee how she and her daughters hid for weeks in a cane break to escape the revolutionists, described their efforts to cling to their faith in Santa Fe and finally their flight to the United States when word reached them that the state department had advised Americans to leave Mexico.

The testimony of Mrs. Bailey and Mrs. Willis was of their failure to save their farms in the state of Aguas

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1 x 4 to 1x10	\$150 per thousand
1 x 12 to 1x18	\$175 per thousand
1 x 20 to 1x24	\$200 per thousand
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One car 5/8x4 to 12 No. 2 Arizona pine, dry, \$50 thousand. This car is piled all widths and lengths together and will not be sold in specified sizes.

10 thousand feet No. 4 Arizona pine boards random width and lengths, \$40 per thousand. 5 thousand feet 2x3 and 2x4 Oregon pine and Arizona pine, \$35 thousand. Sold in board feet only. These are mostly warped and broken pieces, but can be used to good advantage in many places.

200 feet 6x8—8 No. 2 Arizona pine, \$1.75 each, or will make a special price on the entire lot and rip them into 4x6 if you need them that way. 10,000 feet cull 2x6 to 2x14 Arizona pine \$40 per thousand. In lots of 1000 feet or more \$35 a thousand.

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## H. H. SHOUP

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Calientes and their subsequent escape into the United States. P. F. Poorbaugh, Kansas City, who told of the devastation of the Fortune property in the state of Vera Cruz, quoted Francisco de la Barra, president ad interim at the time he became a part owner of the property as saying "while Mexico would do all it could to give them protection their own country under international law would protect them if Mexico found herself unable to do so."

Friendly to Germans and English "I was near Fort Huachuca property," he told the committee, that E. E. Morgan was killed in April, 1919, by Mexicans after having first been tortured. Poorbaugh, in describing one visit he paid to the property, said that general consul at Porto, Mexico, advised him to go into the interior accompanied either by a German or an Englishman if he wished to avoid fire-breath by the Mexicans.

A divergence from the line of testimony given by the committee was that given by O. G. Compton of San Antonio. He told the story of the Glenn Springs raid in 1918. The Mexicans crossed the international boundary at night, rode nine miles to the little town where the garrison consisted of nine American soldiers. These and Compton stood off until daylight the much larger force, but it cost Compton his 5-year-old son, who was shot in his own home, and the lives of three American soldiers. The attacking party shouted during the night "vivas" both for Villa and Carranza and on one of the three prisoners

brought out of Mexico by the punitive expedition that had been sent into that country were found persons identifying him as a colonel in Carranza's army. He and one other were sentenced to terms in prison. The other captured man was identified as one of those who attacked the Boquilla ranch the same night that the raid on Glenn Springs took place.

RED ADVANCE CONTINUES LONDON, Jan. 15.—Bolshevik forces have captured Nikolop (on the Dnieper river, 75 miles from its mouth) and Melitopol (in the Crimea), according to a wireless from Moscow. The statement says the bolshevik troops have reached a line of villages 50 miles to the west and 20 miles southwest of Nikolop.

TWO KILLED BY EXPLOSION CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Two men are dead and a third is thought to be dying, following the explosion of a load of molten metal in the plant of the Inland Steel company at Indiana Harbor today. The impact of the blast hurled the victims into Lake Michigan, while a fireman leaning from the cab window of a locomotive was blown out and hurt.

SANTA ANA, Calif., Jan. 15.—Jack Licht of Orient, S. D., and R. L. Dean, Faulkton, S. D., were near death in a hospital here today from injuries suffered when their automobile was struck by a Santa Fe passenger train near here late last night. T. F. Burke, also of Faulkton, was killed in the collision.

## Begin Now and Enjoy Yourself

By taking lunch at the Fayway. Our chef thoroughly understands the art of preparing a dainty lunch. In addition to our a la carte lunches, we serve each special lunch consisting of carefully selected, tempting dishes, carefully prepared and arranged to tease the appetite.

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